

STIRRING SCENES FOLLOW CALL TO TROOPS AT NEW COMMONWEALTH ARMORY

COMMONWEALTH ARMORY ASSUMED WARLIKE AIR TODAY AS MEN IN MOUNTED DIVISIONS OF STATE MILITIA ANSWERED THE CALL



Members of Ambulance Corps No. 1, M. V. M., gathered about an ambulance wagon today at the Commonwealth avenue armory, all ready to leave for the field.



Members of Ambulance Corps No. 1 hauling one of the hospital wagons out of the Commonwealth avenue armory in preparation for real business.

CAVALRY AND FIELD ARTILLERY RESPOND

The new Commonwealth Armory on Commonwealth avenue, next to Braves Field, was the scene of probably the greatest and most diverse activity of any of the militia assembly points in the entire state. This big armory is a large headquarters not only for the First and Second Brigades but also for four separate and important bodies of the militia. These are the cavalry, field artillery, field hospital and signal corps.

All these bodies, totaling hundreds of men, were reported through the night, and all mustered practically full commands by mid-morning.

LINE OF RUSHING AUTOS.
There was a tremendous battle all through the armory, from the private headquarters down. Telephones were going constantly. Typewriters were clacking as orders were being received or made out. Equipment of all kinds, from uniforms to field artillery, was being brought out and made ready for war or departure.

Advertisement.

Corns, Corns, Go Away!

Use a Pierce Corn Plaster and you'll see your Corns Go Away!



No other corn remedy like good old Pierce's Corn Plaster. No pain, no fuss, no trouble. It's the only corn remedy that's been used for over 50 years. It's the only corn remedy that's been used by millions of people. It's the only corn remedy that's been used by the military.

Advertisement.

Doctor Tells How To Strengthen Eyesight 50 per cent In One Week's Time In Many Instances

A Pro Prescription You Can Have Without Glasses. Do you wear glasses? Are you a victim of eye strain or eye trouble? If so, you need a pro prescription. It's the only eye treatment that's been used for over 50 years. It's the only eye treatment that's been used by millions of people. It's the only eye treatment that's been used by the military.



Officers of a company, First Battalion Signal Corps, photographed today at the Commonwealth avenue armory. From left to right, Lieutenant Russell Hobbs, Captain Stuart Smith and Lieutenant John C. Daly.

At 7 o'clock, there are 125 men in the command. They are arriving in good season. The equipment of the four-gun and two-gun caisson sections were put in shape for instant use. By 7 o'clock all were on hand except one. Captain Frederick A. King and Lieutenant Morgan. Andrew Williams superintended the details of getting the equipment out.

COLE RACES HOME ON "PAUL REVERE" RIDE
Brigadier General Charles H. Cole, adjutant general, proved a modern Paul Revere, traveling in 1916 by auto and steam cars. Spending the week end at Ashland, N. H., with Colonel Edward L. Logan and Lieutenant Colonel William H. Emery, he learned of the call to the militia. He made a dash for Boston, having an express train head at Concord, N. H., for several minutes to reach him. He made the connection for Boston.

LYNN COMPANIES AT FULL STRENGTH
Lynn, June 19.—Companies D and I of the Eighth regiment, Lynn, received the call for mobilization at 7 o'clock this morning. They were assembled at the State Armory, in command of Captain Thomas J. O'Connell.

RUSH TO ENLIST IN MANY CITIES
In many cities there was a rush to enlist. In Everett more than a hundred young men stood for hours in front of the armory, and finally at first chance, made known their desire to enroll in G Company of the Eighth Regiment.

THREE WALTHAM WOMEN FIRST TO "MOBILIZE" AT CALL OF THE PRESIDENT
PROBABLY the first women in the State to "mobilize" in response to the call of the President were Mrs. Sidney Brown and two friends of Waltham. Mrs. Brown is the wife of Captain Brown of F Company of the Fifth Regiment. The three women were on hand before the company had fully mobilized and offered to do whatever they could to expedite the work. And then the three preparedness women spent the forenoon sewing buttons on the uniforms.

RUSSELL HOBBS AMERICAN ARMY

El Paso, Texas, June 18.—President Wilson's call during the day for that fresh reinforcement of Mexican troops have arrived in Juarez, but the Mexicans are suffering themselves greatly embarrassed through the lack of railway facilities for the shipment of men and supplies. They lack locomotives, cars and coal. The railroads are also in wretched condition, having been repeatedly torn up during the revolution of the past few years.

BY PERCY THOMAS.
International News Service Staff

El Paso, Texas, June 18.—General Francisco Serrano, chief of staff to General Alvaro Obregon, the Minister of War in the de facto government of Mexico, has arrived in Juarez.

This is considered one of the most significant of the recent developments in the tense Mexican situation.

Next to Obregon, Serrano is considered one of the ablest generals at the head of the Carranza army.

Military men on the American side of the border believe that General Serrano has been designated to take supreme command of the Mexican forces in the north and to lead the active operations against the United States troops of Brigadier General John J. Pershing if hostilities break out.

It was announced as a probability that a new company would be organized in Everett as a result of the large number of names listed today.

Company H was mobilized shortly before 7:30 a. m. today, with every man on hand except one, who was out of town on a vacation.

At Woburn a number of young men enlisted in G Company of the Fifth Regiment, Captain Paul Kohn. The company was mobilized by 8 a. m.

FOUR COMPANIES UNDER ARMS IN SPRINGFIELD
Springfield, June 19.—Four companies of the famous second Massachusetts militia mobilized here by daylight this morning and are now awaiting orders at the State Armory.

When the companies arrived at the armory they were met by large numbers of men who wanted to enlist. Many of them have already served in the army.

The companies are B, G and K, all Springfield, and D of Holyoke. They were called out in the middle of the night by sending the military call on the fire alarm. To make sure that the call should be heard, arrangements were made to sound it on the whistles of many mills and houses, and Western Massachusetts was thrown into excitement when bells, whistles and the recurring alarm sounded the call beginning at 2 o'clock this morning.

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are members of the militia (learned for the first time that in all probability they will draw full pay from the city while they are gone. This is an account of an order passed in the City Council on April 21. The order was intended to apply to Grand Army and Spanish War veterans so that they might receive full pay while attending encampments of the city while in the service of the United States.

However the order is so worded that in the opinion of the mayor it will apply to all those called into active service as well.

The order states that it applies to those who attend any "movement" which is intended to improve the military defenses of the United States; and this is the opinion of the mayor, means that city employees will be entitled to draw full pay from the city while in the service of the United States.

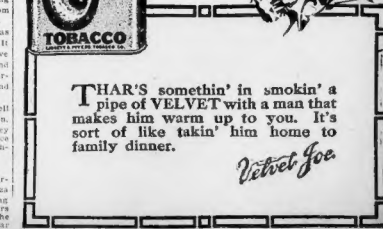
Sergeant John P. Fitzgerald, signal corps, Dr. Carl Bailey, medical corps, Eighth Regiment; Dr. John O'Donnell, Troop C, of the Health Department, Ninth Regiment, chairman of Street Commissioners; Sergeant George E. Willard, Fifth Regiment, Public Works Department; Sergeant John J. Murphy, medical corps, Ninth Regiment, assistant Major's secretary, Major William J. Casey, Ninth Regiment, Superintendent Printing Plant; Private James J. Dolan, Co. B, Eighth Regiment, Printing Department; Private Bernard Graham, Fifth Regiment, Private Thomas F. Donnelly, Ninth Regiment and Drum Major James J. Coughlin, Fifth Regiment, of the Park and Recreation Department.

CITY EMPLOYEES IN MILITIA TO BE PAID
With the calling out of the Massachusetts militia today for Mexican service, employees of the city who

are trying to equip 800,000 Mexicans for military service. It is estimated that there are about five thousand de facto troops there and 20,000 more in the intervening territory between Casas Grandes and Villa Ahumada.

These troops are said to be well supplied with guns and ammunition, and should hostilities begin they would be in a position to organize quickly Brigadier General Pershing's lines of communication.

REPORT URGENT.
Although unconfirmed it is generally believed that General Carranza has sent an ultimatum announcing that unless the United States soldiers are withdrawn from Mexico he will announce that a state of war



UNITED STATES WILL NEVER IN MEXICO UNLESS CARRANZA BACKS DOWN

PREPARE TO GO TO THE SOUTH

Ordered to Mexico, Sailor Hurries for License to Marry

LAST WARNING TO U. S. FROM CARRANZA

Continued from First Page.

either shore at the present time, he continued.

"This is desired to prevent possible conflicts between the military of the two nations.

"Our advice concerning the Mazatlan fight, received from General Mesta, commandant of Mazatlan, stated that a launch bearing American naval officers and men approached the shore, and were warned off, being told they could not land until the Mexican officers had communicated with Mexico City. The launch went away and a few hours later returned, with all the occupants armed.

"Upon the second approach a drunken Japanese fired upon the American civilians, and they, believing the Mexicans were doing the firing, opened fire upon our forces, wounding two Mexican soldiers and one Mexican civilian. Two American officers then landed from the launch and were arrested. A consultation was held and both sides agreed that the conflict was brought on by the Japanese. Then the Americans were released, and all returned to the ship."

A copy of the administration's call for the militia as issued yesterday was delivered to the Mexican embassy and immediately forwarded to Mexico City, stating that the militia was to be used only for border duty and was not intended for reinforcing the Pershing expedition inside Mexico.

The United States today was preparing for any eventuality in Mexico. Light draught warships were being assembled along the east and west coasts of the revolution-worn republic.

The entire strength of the mobile National Guard of the nation was being assembled in mobilization camps ready for active duty along the border.

No precaution was being overlooked that would place the country in readiness for a state of war with the de facto government of Mexico or to protect at any cost the southern boundary lines.

Yesterday while every movement spelled war, the administration officials insisted that their actions were entirely precautionary. If war must come—and there are few who believe that it can be averted—the administration intends placing the responsibility upon General Carranza and his advisers.

Reports that President Wilson was planning sailing for a joint session of Congress before which he would lay all of the facts in the Mexican situation and ask for advice, were denied at the White House. It was stated that this question had not yet been considered. The President it was said, has no desire to be drawn into the situation if it can be helped, but he will not shrink only when all other means of relief have been exhausted.

The President and many of his advisers were hopeful that the calling out of the National Guard for border service would improve the Mexican situation with the fact that the administration means business and check the hotbeds in the Carranza service, who have been advocating attacking the Americans.

BOOK FOR WAR.
But the chiefs of the army and navy do not expect the many details that the tottering Carranza government wants war. The United States in the hope that through such action he (Carranza) can solidify all Mexicans in his behalf, and the U. S. Congress is going ahead with its plans for a real campaign in Mexico on this basis.

Although reports continue to reach Washington painting the Mexican punitive expedition in a darker picture surrounded on all sides by a mighty force of armed Mexicans, waiting the signal to perpetrate "another" "other massacre," the officials at the War Department say that Pershing

can take care of himself. His troops are in strong positions. They have plenty of arms and munitions as well as other supplies. And they are just waiting for a fight with the Mexican troops who are vastly inferior to them in equipment, no matter how superior in spirit.

The quick response of the National Guard is the order to mobilize has created all officials here. From the various states come the word that the men are turning up at their armories ready to be mustered into the ranks of United States soldiers. Although the provisions of the War-Chamberlain bill do not go into effect until the first of next month, most of the organizations have expressed a desire to be mustered in under the provisions rather than under the present Dick law.

It is understood that the first units to be mobilized will be the crack regiments from the Northern States, all of whom are in the active service right now. Under present conditions, however, details regarding troop movements will be withheld.

War Department officials say that a general mobilization of the National Guard will be completed during the next few days. It is expected that the equipment had by the various states will be required for field service.

MOTOR TRUCKS NEEDED.
General Pershing has said the only means needed to transport equipment, such as auto trucks, and the men, is the motor truck. The department will do everything possible to procure them. It is expected that they will be required at every possible point.

When Secretary Lansing was asked today regarding the outlook, he said: "There has been no change in our policy toward Mexico."

Under questioning, the secretary identified that there is more vigilance and irritation in Mexico, both of our time from the Villa raid on Columbus, N. M., and that there are many evidences of anti-American feeling at numerous points.

Secretary Lansing admitted that the few remaining American consuls still in Mexico have been ordered to leave and return to the United States without delay.

Neither the state nor the Navy Department today had the reports of a fight between Mexican and American at Mazatlan.

Fire Whistle Calls Lawrence Militia
Lawrence, June 19.—The three militia organizations of this city and the field officers residing here were mobilized this morning. Major Thorne, chief of the Second Battalion, Field Artillery, left early today for Salem to take charge of his command.

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Today's Developments in the Mexican Crisis

Congress asked to make all provisions of War-Chamberlain bill immediately effective so that National Guard now being mobilized specifically can be used for service in Mexico.

Carranza, through Ambassador Arredondo, demands that no American bluejackets or marines be permitted to land on Mexican soil. Mobilization of National Guard in pursuance to President's call going on with record rapidity.

Secretary Lansing admits that the few remaining American consuls in Mexico again were American to leave.

United States reply sent to Carranza June 17 stating that the United States will place responsibility for any attack directly at Carranza's door.

Mexican Embassy says drunken Japanese fired on American sailors at Mazatlan; that Americans thinking Mexicans to blame, wounding two Mexicans; two American officers injured later.

War Department officials declare General Pershing can take care of himself in event of any serious hostilities.

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CARRANZA WILL LEAD ARMY IF WAR COMES

Mexico City, June 19.—General Carranza, addressing a mass meeting in front of his residence last night, told the citizens to refrain from hostile acts against Americans and demand that they had hopes of peace.

The speaker between American soldiers and Mexicans near Mazatlan has been temporarily stopped by the withdrawal of American troops from that region. The matter is now being taken up diplomatically.

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APPS INCREASE STRENGTH IN PACIFIC

By International News Service.
New York, June 19.—Two American passenger liners will shortly leave this port to augment the steadily increasing mercantile supremacy of the Japanese in the Pacific. They are the former Pacific mail steamers *Albatross* and *Chaco*.

The vessels were recently returned by the *Yokohama* Kasei Kaisha Company for a price said to be \$2,000,000 each.

The *Albatross* is loading in this port today and will probably sail for San Francisco, by way of the canal, this week. On arrival at the Pacific port she will be transferred to the Japanese flag.

The *Chaco* is also loading here, but will, however, make a trip to London before going to San Francisco to be transferred to the Japanese flag.

The vessels and *Chaco* have been eleven years in the Pacific trade under the American flag. They were originally constructed at about \$1,000,000 each. Despite the natural depreciation, the present demand for such vessels is so great that they realize about twice the original cost.

Shipping men declared today that the operation of the *La Polite* express line will greatly aid the Japanese in developing their merchant marine in the Pacific, as American ship owners, under the terms, could not afford to compete.

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Ordered to Mexico, Sailor Hurries for License to Marry

The Mexican crisis may speed the wedding for Edward Hammond, an elder on the U. S. S. *Patterson*, and Mrs. Angelina Murphy, a widow, of Hingham.

As a result of orders in his ship to proceed to Mexican waters, Hammond hurried to the Pemberton Square courthouse with his bride-to-be, to see if the five-day requisite could not be waived in view of the crisis.

Mrs. Murphy gave her address as No. 15 Hingham street, Hingham, in a widow.

The wedding was held at the Pemberton Square courthouse with his bride-to-be, to see if the five-day requisite could not be waived in view of the crisis.

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LAST WARNING TO U. S. FROM CARRANZA

Washington, June 19.—Information received here from El Paso that General Carranza, President of the de facto government, had sent an ultimatum to President Wilson that if the American punitive expedition is not withdrawn from Mexico, and within seven days a state of war will be declared to exist, caused the biggest kind of a sensation in official circles.

The information that the Mexican people, under the control of General Carranza, who had a short time ago was supposed to be friendly to the United States and co-operating in movements to bring about peace, had had down their throats, is taken by those who knew the situation to mean that open hostilities must inevitably follow the receipt of the challenge.

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Even the man in the moon smokes Murad.

MURAD THE TURKISH CIGARETTE

When you smoke your first Murad, you won't merely say:

"This is a better cigarette than the 15 Cent brand I've been smoking."

You'll say:

"Why, this Murad is a Revelation. Many 25 Cent brands are not so good."

That is the BIG POINT on which Murad beats the world—a 15 Cent cigarette that's Better than most of the 25 Cent brands.

REMEMBER—
Turkish tobacco is the world's most famous tobacco for cigarettes.

Judge for yourself—
Compare Murad with any 25 Cent Cigarette

MURAD
THE TURKISH CIGARETTE
SANAGYROS
A Corporation
Makers of the Highest Grade Turkish and Egyptian Cigarettes in the World.

Everywhere Why?

AT 110 Park Street
780 Boylston Street
561 Fifth Ave. (N.Y.)

Flowers

Unexcelled facilities for creating large and small orders in all parts of the world.

SANITOL
WEEK
JULY 9TH

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children
In Use For Over 30 Years
The Signature of *Dr. H. H. H.*

**Every Glass
of Schlitz in
Brown Bottles
means Safety
from germs in
drinking water**

Its carbonic acid gas hinders bacterial development in your system—Schlitz beer is as unfriendly to germs as the Brown Bottle is to the damaging effects of light.

Drink Schlitz each day. The Brown Bottle protects it. Its nutritive value is unimpaired by light. That's why it tastes so good.

Drink

Schlitz

Phone So. Boston 730-711-712
Jos. Gabm & Son Co.
140 C Street
South Boston

See that crown
is branded
"Schlitz"

**in Brown
Bottles**

113

The Beer That Made Milwaukee Famous.

Don't Stub Your Toes Against Temptation's Rocks on the Straight and Narrow Path



WHAT ONE MEAN NO WOLGAST IS LIKE AN OLD AUTO, CURE

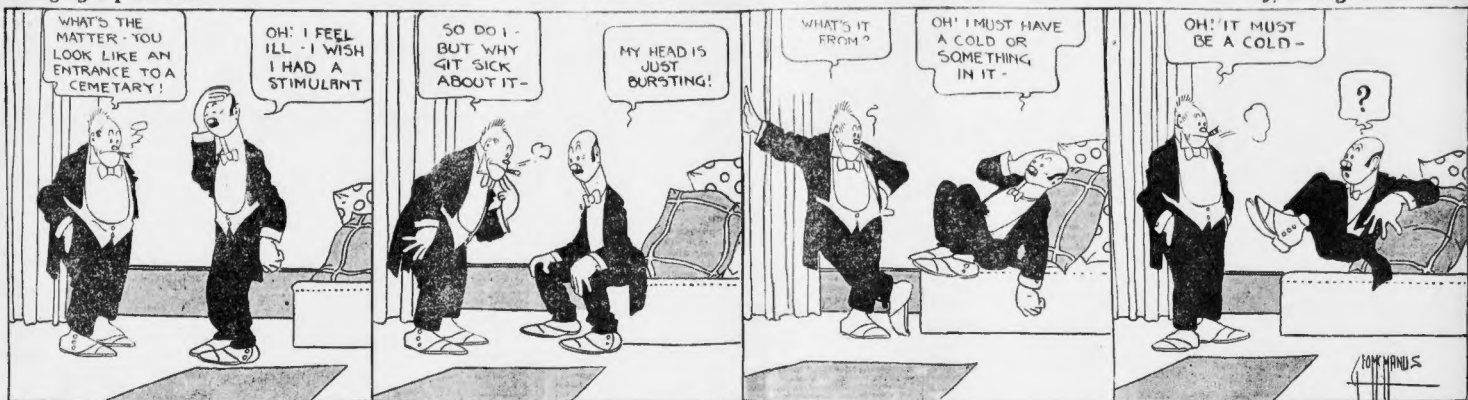
BOSTON AMERICAN SPORTS

HE OUGHT TO BE RETIRED TANGO



Bringing Up Father

By George McManus



Ethics Govern Football New Beginners' Code

A code of ethics to govern the game of football beyond the point where the rules now stop has been announced by E. K. Hall of Dartmouth, chairman of the Football Rules Committee. It is the first such formulation of principles to be drawn up for any sport in this country, according to those who planned it.

The rules committee, which has already revised slightly the playing rules for next season, is to publish the code as a supplement to the rules for the guidance of the collegiate and scholastic players who almost invariably follow the collegiate standards.

Summarizing the code, the committee says:

"You may meet players and even coaches who will tell you that it is all right to violate the rules, if you do not get caught. This is the code that obtains among crack athletes and pickpockets. The crime in their case is in getting caught."

"The football code is different. The player who intentionally violates a rule is guilty of unfair play and unsportsmanlike conduct, and whether or not he escapes being punished he brings discredit to the good name of the game."

For the benefit of those who are just beginning to learn the game, the rules committee has decided to publish in the official book of rules the following suggestions:

HOLDING. Holding is prohibited by the rules because it does not belong in the game of football. It is unfair play and it eliminates skill. The slowest man in the game would be a formidable run in every play if the rule of his teammates would hold him up. It is the same as if a sprinter in a hundred-yard race had a secret arrangement with the starter to give him a tenth of a second's warning before he blew the whistle.

TALKING TO OPPONENTS. Talking to your opponents, if it falls short of being abusive or insulting, is not prohibited by the rules, partly because it might not be necessary to make a gentleman out of a marker. No good gentleman is guilty of cheap talk to his opponent.

TALKING TO OFFICIALS. When an official imposes a penalty or makes a decision he is simply doing his duty as he is on the field representing the integrity of the game of football, and his decision, even though he may have made a mistake in judgment, is final and conclusive, and should be accepted. Even if you think the decision is a mistake, you take your medicine and do not whine about it. If there is anything to be said, let your captain do the talking. That's his business. Yours is to keep quiet and play the game.

Mid-Week Card at Beach Oval a Spicy One

During the large number of postponements, Nat Butler of the Haverhill track has found it necessary to double up many of his events in order to keep up schedules.

Consequently, on Wednesday night he will offer just about the most attractive bill ever put out at the oval. There will be two winter paced races, the broadway, a one-hour contest and a twenty-five mile event.

The harness, which gives the winner a premium of \$5 a day, as well as the championship shield, until he is beaten in another contest under similar conditions, will bring together George Wiley, Victor Butler, plating carman and George Seavey, four of the fastest middle-distance drivers in the game.

In the twenty-five mile race, Paul Foster and Georges Colombatto, two foreign stars new to the Haverhill track, will meet "Bicycle" Victor, the track's own favorite son.

This race is just a forerunner to the game big things Manager Butler has planned for the near future. Several big match races are in sight, with Coach Wiley and Butler plying the leading pairs. Linard charges teamsters between Wiley and Butler and is anxious to meet both of them, but in separate contests.

Syracuse, Penn. Columbia Name Their '17 Pilots

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., June 18.—R. B. O'Loughlin, 19, who rowed at No. 3 in Saturday's race, has been elected captain of next year's Columbia crew.

A. J. O'Sullivan, 17, who was at No. 4 in the Syracuse boat, will direct the activities of that crew in 1917.

A. Wall, 17, who was at No. 5 in Pennsylvanian's junior varsity eight, will command next year's boat.

MOGRIDGE ALMOST READY

Cleveland, June 18.—Pitcher George Mogridge reported to Manager Dummigan after spending a few days with Broussier Reese at Youngstown before the Yankees left for the Blue Islands ordered a week's rest and said that the "gully" he gave the pitcher Friday would then have it all right.

Yale Oarsman Injured Atkins Is Lost to Blue

Gales Ferry, Ct., June 19.—The calm before the storm settled down on the Yale and Harvard rowing camps today. All the crews entered upon the period of four days, which is devoted to merely conditioning rowing before their annual regatta, and Coaches Nickalls and Herrick gave orders for light morning and evening practice at a low stroke.

In neither camp is there talk of another change in any crew and none will be made unless in case of sudden illness or injury.

Already "Yahia feeling" has been told a valuable oarsman and the Yale coach has a reputation.

Atkins of the Yale second shell was wrestling with a fellow oarsman and fell heavily, creating a laceration in his chest. He was compelled to abandon his training and has left the rowing camp. His place has been filled by A. N. Huxton.

A piece of meat beef, it will today the general health of every oarsman in the two camps is excellent. H. N. Middendorf of the Harvard squad has apparently entirely recovered from the attack of la grippe, which took him out of the varsity eight last week. He has gone into the second shell and would have been given his seat in the first boat just at the drawbridge in New London.

The mark has been moved by someone about 150 feet from the spot where it was located last year.

EASTERN LEAGUE AVERAGES.

BATTING.										FIELDING.						
	g.	ab.	r.	h.	tb.	2b.	3b.	hr.	sh.	sf.	per.	po.	a.	e.	put.	
Springfield	25	1158	199	318	435	68	13	62	24	6	266	548	470	73	349	
Long	25	1146	221	291	417	9	2	66	28	11	214	441	441	32	321	
N. Haven	24	1136	156	285	362	49	12	1	55	36	252	519	451	33	363	
Worcester	25	1155	162	251	345	44	8	1	47	37	147	579	465	16	548	
Lowell	24	1086	159	248	335	41	7	26	29	7	219	518	451	29	345	
N. Haven	21	1052	128	247	305	43	8	1	37	13	205	481	42	352		
Portland	22	1082	124	252	308	21	11	1	34	34	222	385	394	43	348	
Lawrence	25	1072	125	251	303	33	4	8	25	16	1	219	373	44	352	
Hartford	21	1209	111	268	219	34	12	1	33	31	4	241	104	341	70	325
Hartford	24	1132	127	227	289	20	1	20	24	9	139	227	477	44	352	

This table includes Thursday's game.

This table includes Thursday's game.

Cornell Freshies Triumph in Big Race

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., June 13.—Cornell won the freshmen race here today, leading all the way, and finishing two lengths and a half ahead of Syracuse.

Penn was third, only a foot back of the Orange crew. Columbia was a bad fourth, ten lengths to the rear. The race was rowed during a heavy downpour.

JOHNSON MEETS GARDNER

Harry C. Johnson and G. P. Gardner, Jr., stitholder, clash on the Longwood course this morning in their postponed game from Saturday for the state aquatics championship.

PLUTO is prescribed by physicians everywhere. Bottled at French Lick Springs. For indigestion, constipation, kidney, liver and stomach troubles.

PLUTO AMERICA'S WATER PHYSIC

BASEBALL
Tuesday, June 20
AT 3:15 O'CLOCK
RED SOX
VS.
NEW YORK
FENWAY PARK

SANITOL
WEEK
JULY 9TH

\$35, \$40, \$45, \$50 SUITINGS

I buy out the entire stock of Geo. W. Brown, woollens, Skinner's silk and satin, Belgian canvas, fine linings, etc., who has been located for the last thirty years in the Studio Building, 110 Tremont St., Boston. This stock of woollens comprises a choice line of goods, with as great a variety, as any tailor in Boston could boast of. Mr. Brown was a keen business man, and, if his woollens are any criterion, a man of great cloth intelligence.

The great bulk of this stock was purchased through the commission house of William B. Leonard, whose cloths can be found in no tailor's shop who sells goods under \$35 for a suit, and I offer you a range of wools with the original William B. Leonard tickets on them, at a price.

Three-Piece Suit \$15.50 To Order

These cloths were never put in a suit by Mr. Brown to sell under \$35.00, and from that up to \$50.00. I offer you the original tickets of McCuller Parker Co., Boston's greatest wholesale woolen concern; the original tickets of Lippincott, Johnson & Co., Milbank, Luzzan & Co., Fifth Avenue's large commission house; Wain, Shiell & Son, a fine London concern, and other houses of similar character.

This stock is mostly confined styles, nearly all London Shrunks, and of a quality that no man can question for color. It comprises a variety of merchandise that is never used in suits to sell under \$35-\$40-\$45-\$50, and I today advertise them and advise my old customers to get in early on the purchase in they can pick out as many styles as they choose.

From what information I can gather, Mr. Brown did not intend to retire at this season, and I am given to understand that most of the heavyweights in this range are next Fall's goods. There are no crazy patterns, everything clean staple effects, Blue Cheviots, Blue Sargen, Grey Unfinished Worsted, neat, quiet Sharfakin weaves, Tartan Plaids, Tartan Checks, and a general variety of everything that would constitute a merchant tailor's stock.

If you were a tailor it would be hardly possible for you to get the suit pattern for the price I am charging for a suit made to fit or near suit made. I will line these goods with a fine alpaca lining. They will be cut under the eye of the highest skilled designer of custom clothing in the country today, made by union help, under union conditions, in sanitary shops.

I would be pleased to have every reader of this paper call and get sample for inspection.

Signed,
MITCHELL THE TAILOR.

MITCHELL The Tailor
277 Washington Street
OPEN EVENINGS

L.J. & CO.
No. 9389
Yds. 3/3
LONDON SHRUNK

SHRUNK

William B. Leonard
No. 57444
Yds. 2/3
Confined.

WAIN, SHIELL & SON.
440 0224
37165
7/8
London.

William B. Leonard
No. 57466
Yds. 3/3
London.

The American Magazine Fiction Page

A New Coiffure



A very new and attractive coiffure, showing the soft pompadour and the high arrangement of puffs. The lower picture shows the back view.

Very Backward

The Nervesteps had just moved into the flat below that of the great Professor Puddinghead, M. A., and, aided by a few congenial spirits, were having a "quiet little house-warming."

The walls groaned, the windows shook, plates crashed into a thousand pieces, the Nervesteps' heads quailed unward, and with it all the notes of "Alexander's Rag-Time Band" floated up to the professor, pouring over "Middie Rehehehehe."

Advice to the Lovelorn

By BEATRICE FAIRFAX

ASK HIM TO DINE

DEAR MISS FAIRFAX: I am sixteen, work for my father and have met a young man I admire very much. This young man has helped my father out of late business troubles. I don't like to make advances. He has been courteous to me, and in fact, has made me feel that he has a personal interest in me.

VERY ANXIOUS: It will be a good idea to have your father invite this young man to your home for dinner. This cour-

tesy would be merely a token of appreciation of his kindness. Then it will be very easy for you to make him feel that he is a welcome caller.

BRIDAL ATTIRE

DEAR MISS FAIRFAX: I am twenty-one and expect to be married next month. I expect to wear blue broadcloth suit trimmed with seal fur, a party hat and white gloves. Would it be proper for me to wear a bouquet of flowers, and if so, what kind of flowers ought I to wear? The wedding cer-

The Struggles of a Wife

Dayton Tells Myra of His Love for Grace

By Virginia Terhune Van de Water

CHAPTER XLVIII
Copyright, 1914, Rex Company

The veranda was almost deserted when Myra Webb stepped out into the fragrant darkness to wait for her daughter. The air was cool and sweet, for the rain of the afternoon had brought out the odors of the flowers and freshened the whole world.

Any one watching this matron as she walked up and down the long veranda would have thought her a calm, self-contained woman. Yet her mind was in a turmoil.

It was evident that something important had happened between young Dayton and Grace. Myra knew what it was to love, and she knew also that no other emotion could have brought that light to her daughter's eyes, that softness to her tone.

She remembered with a swift mother-pang that this new brightness was caused by another person than the mother who had devoted her life to her child. Then she stifled the selfish thought with the grateful reminder that this was what she had longed for for Grace, that now her child would be safe.

A step behind her caused her to turn suddenly. Henry Dayton had come out upon the veranda and was always by her. He laid out his hands to her.

"I have a few minutes with you," he said in his direct fashion.

"We are all alone here, and there is no better time than this for me to tell you that I love your daughter, and that I have asked her to marry me."

A quarter of an hour had elapsed before Grace, looking out of the front door, saw her mother and Dayton walking arm in arm and talking confidentially. They came quickly forward at sight of her.

"We will go right in to dinner, little girl," Myra said.

Some of the guests were in the hall and there was no opportunity for a private word with her child. "My Dayton," she said, "you are not to have your dinner, and you are not to come to our table and eat with us this evening."

MYRA CONGRATULATES: "You, my little daughter, married happily. There comes Miss Ainslie—and I don't want her to see us together. Come on, mother."

A moment later Myra Webb found that her daughter was conducting her to her place in the dining-room. The pair talked in generalities until dinner was over. Then, as the guests went up the stairs—entirely to get their wraps—for the evening at home.

Alone in her room, Myra held out her arms to her daughter.

"Darling," she said, "I am very happy to hear that you are married. For a moment I thought Grace Webb was a child again. If she were a child again, she would be the straightest of her kind."

"I do not mean to make you cry," Myra said. "You are crying. I did not mean to make you cry."

"It's only because I am happy, dear," Myra tried to explain.

"I know," she said with an effort to speak lightly, "that you have a perfect right to be so. I remember that's what you said when you were a child. I hope you may take next Spring."

"I don't know what you mean," Myra said. "I don't know what you mean."

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Grace said that she would not go back to town day after tomorrow. He would call at once on Grace's father. Myra herself would write to her father tonight and tell him of her happiness.

It was only right and fair that he should learn the news from her. She was sure that it would meet with his approval. Yet it would be hard for him to part with his beloved child.

A PROMISE TO KEEP: "But he will not have to part with me yet," Grace said when Myra suggested that she should go to town to teach through the next term. I must keep my word. I have explained this to him."

How like Grace that was, and how much like her father also! The woman, listening to her, felt a throb of admiration for the conscientiousness that would not allow her even in the first hours of a new happiness to forget duty.

Later she went the girl downstairs, while she said Dayton and wrote to her father.

Grace had promised Dayton that she would write him of the shortest end of the veranda and tell him of her happiness. He was waiting for her when she came out into the hall.

"Dearest," he murmured remorsefully, "your mother told me that you were quite lame this afternoon, and you never said a word about it. I am so sorry my accident made you suffer."

"I am not sorry," she exclaimed. "I hardly felt the pain until I had stepped from you. It was a wonderful journey we took today."

"Can we take it in the same automobile?" he asked. "I don't want to leave you. I am so glad you are well. I hope we may take next Spring."

"To Be Continued."

Mosquitos as Man Chasers



The mosquito from model in the American Museum of Natural History, and the mosquito of work from a film by the Heust International News Pictorial.

Clouds of humming demons, armed with poisoned lances, chasing men, following him up, surrounding him, where he settles as a wolf in sheep's clothing, attacking him in the most unexpected manner. He is so small, so insignificant, so unassuming, that he is almost invisible. He is so small, so insignificant, so unassuming, that he is almost invisible. He is so small, so insignificant, so unassuming, that he is almost invisible.

There is another resemblance between the taste of the mosquito and the taste of the man. The mosquito is a man-chaser, and the man is a mosquito-chaser.

Nobody needs to be reminded of the pitiful deceptions and subtleties that the slaves of whiskey practice, while no Jermeyman is unaware of the devious history of a fast in getting in its state on the back of the man's head.

One somewhat comforting observation made during the mosquito war of the latitudes is that, broadly speaking, a mosquito is a man-chaser, and a man is a mosquito-chaser.

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The Manicure Lady

She Talks on Culture and Club Life for the Benefit of the Head Barber.

By WILLIAM F. KIRK

My Mayme Webb, a Culture Club member, said the Manicure Lady. "She is going to be cultured if it takes all her spare time."

"I suppose it is just one of them fads," said the Head Barber. "My missus belongs to some of them clubs, but I don't see how she can learn her trade."

"I think this culture club is O.K.," said the Manicure Lady. "I notice that Mayme is getting more cultured. Maybe I'll join it too, though, goodness knows, I don't know any culture. I might grab to be a kind of a little thing around the barber shop."

"The barber shop," said the Head Barber, "is a place where you can look at and pick up culture. I don't believe much in culture, anyhow," declared the Head Barber. "I ain't got none, and I ain't got no money without it."

Maybe your customers would be better off if they had a little more culture. The Manicure Lady suggested. "I might be able to give them a little more culture. I might be able to give them a little more culture. I might be able to give them a little more culture."

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I always try to be polite. And considerate of people's feelings. And that is why they treat me all right."

"When with them I have dealings," said the Head Barber. "I don't know much about poetry," said the Head Barber. "I don't know much about poetry."

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Anecdotes of the Famous

John D. Rockefeller tells about a quick-witted driver.

The driver's name was Timothy, and at the stables where he worked a prize was given every year to the man who could show the best groomed horse and the cleanest stable.

One year, during inspection time, Timothy made certain of winning the prize, as his horse and his stables were in the pink of perfection.

But as the inspector took his last look around, he noticed a dog in the corner of the stable, and he was a man of quick wit and resource, and he spoke up bravely.

"I keep that dog there, sir," he said. "I don't want to see you appreciate it." said the tourist, surprised at the old fellow's enthusiasm. "You don't look like the man of literature."

"Oh, sir," said the other, puffing out his chest. "I don't use the library, but my old woman has been appointed the cleaner."

And an immediate interview, from which the visitor came away with a five-pound note. Three days later he returned, saw Lord Strathcona again, and got another five-pound note. A third time he went down Aberdeen was announced.

"You, well," said Lord Strathcona in his quiet way, "I cannot say. Give him another five-pound note, and tell him he need not come again. You may add that his father, Lord Strathcona, has been appointed to go to Canada. As a matter of fact, I feel a little better."

Andrew Carnegie relates the following story: A tourist who was visiting in the country town stopped in from the city, and he was a man of quick wit and resource, and he spoke up bravely.

"I keep that dog there, sir," he said. "I don't want to see you appreciate it." said the tourist, surprised at the old fellow's enthusiasm. "You don't look like the man of literature."

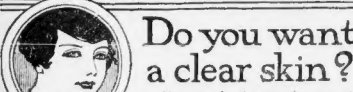
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Do you want a clear skin?

Many an otherwise attractive man or woman is a social failure because of a poor complexion. If your skin is not fresh, smooth and glowing, or has suffered from an unwise use of cosmetics, let Resinol Soap help nature to clear it in a normal, healthy way.

Simple use Resinol Soap regularly once or twice a day, and use it in a normal, healthy way. Resinol Soap is sold by all drug stores. Resinol Soap is sold by all drug stores. Resinol Soap is sold by all drug stores.

When the skin is really bad condition, spread on a little Resinol Soap for ten minutes before using Resinol Soap. Resinol Soap is sold by all drug stores. Resinol Soap is sold by all drug stores. Resinol Soap is sold by all drug stores.

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SANITOL
WEEK
JULY 9TH

Djer-Kiss
Gift Week

'ROOKIES' EAGER TO ENLIST FOR REAL WAR

By WILLARD H. DAVIS.

Staff Correspondent Boston American.
PLATTSBURG, N. Y., June 19.—The military training camp has taken on a real war aspect as a result of President's Wilson's message ordering all National Guard men in the field. The order was the result of a series of thunderbolts which had been sent down the camp at different intervals during the day.

This particular bomb, however, has caused more or less uneasiness about camp, and tonight many things are hanging fire as a result of the sudden and vital order.

The official message came shortly after 5 o'clock. The word spread like wildfire through the camp. Immediately groups of regulars and citizen soldiers gathered about the officers in the tents and in the company streets, discussing the situation.

The dozen or so National Guardsmen stationed here at camp for instruction purposes, were hastily notified and immediately started preparations for departure.

TELEGRAPH OFFICE.
The telegraph office was deluged with civilian, citizen soldiers and officers, all inquiring for details, or sending wires asking for official instructions, and sending word to their families of the situation.

The camp officers refused absolutely to discuss the situation in any way. Captain Collins, the camp adjutant, happened in the telegraph office just as word was coming from Washington. He was informed of the text of the order. He said:

"The only men who can tell what the effect of this order from the President will have on this camp or future Plattsburg camps is Major General Wood, and it is very doubtful if he can tell definitely just now. I know nothing of the details."

There are some national guardsmen at the camp and according to that order they will have to go to the border immediately. Just what they will do if they will have to leave camp here I cannot say.

Outing to the borders of the hour, the newspaper men were not allowed to the company streets.

WILLING TO GO.
It is understood, however, that the feeling runs high and that the men are anxious for something to develop. They have all decided to be willing to go to the border if the conditions warrant it.

One officer, who refused to allow the use of his name, said:

"This crisis is likely to future Plattsburg in one way, yet in the other hand, it will be but a thing for it."

It will increase this feeling of preparation. We are short of instruction officers, as it is. By this move we lose more and if the condition increases in the seriousness I don't know where we will end.

There will undoubtedly have to be an increase in the national guard into shape. Whether they will take what army officers we have here for the purpose is another thing you have to consider.

Notwithstanding the excitement the men prepared for their first day at the rifle pits for target practice with the regulation Springfield army rifle and thirty calibre bullets for ammunition. This most important factor in military training will occupy a good portion of the week in the morning and afternoon sessions.

In order that the men may get in as much time as possible on the range, the time schedule of the entire camp was pushed up a peg. The "rookies" who have somewhat reluctantly traveled from their homes a distance of 50 to 75 miles, were warned that they would be "shot" out at 5 a. m. with assembly at 5:15, and the first call for breakfast at 5:45. This was done to get the men on the range by 7 o'clock, to shoot until 11:30 a. m., return for noon meals, and start firing again at 1:30 p. m. The "extra fire" command will be given at 5:30 p. m.

So enthusiastic were the men to make a good showing at the range that they spent a good portion of yesterday, their "day of rest," at the battery in camp practicing with 22 calibre shot at different distances. The most prominent among them were Bostonians.

R. M. Boutwell, Jr., of No. 121 State street, son of R. M. Boutwell of the Copying Plant, a "book" of H. Company, showed up very well with his "frustration" in the range. He showed considerable knowledge of firearms, and according to his records that he will be sent to the front.

Charles Peabody, professor of archeology at Harvard University, was also on the firing line. Although he has not shot for a number of years, he did very well. As he saw the approach the range he smiled and said: "This is just you say about my shooting, the better."

OTHERS PRACTISING.
Sergeant George Wood, who was instructing the squad, joined with the professor good naturedly, and the professor was a match for him with his witty replies.

BARON BEAN



ABIE THE AGENT



POLLY AND HER PALS



JERRY ON THE JOB



KINNEY B. ALIVE



Monday, June 19, 1916

Democratic Platform Holds Out No Hope to Genuine Progressives

THE Democratic platform, the longest ever written in any political convention, shows the truth of what Mr. Hearst said twelve days ago in his dispatch to the AMERICAN on the eve of the Republican convention:

"The Democratic party is no longer the Radical party of Jefferson.

"It is a distinctly Conservative party. It is dominated by the men of the capitalistic East and the conservative South, and the average Democrat of that class and section is every whit as conservative as the average Republican.

"Mr. Wilson is in no sense a radical. He never has been a radical, and he never will be a radical. For a few brief moments before the nominating convention of 1912, Mr. Wilson expressed a few radical sentiments, but that he never honestly believed the progressive principles he professed is proven by the fact that in four years of unrestricted opportunity he has put no radical utterance into actual operation.

"What has become of the Presidential primary? What has become of Mr. Wilson's declaration in favor of the initiative and referendum? What has become of the radical provisions of the Democratic platform?"

Four years ago the Democratic platform declared that "our pledges were made to be kept," but nearly all the DEFINITE PLEDGES of that platform, like the promise of the free use of the Panama Canal for American ships, the ineligibility of Presidents to a second term, the guarantee of "an adequate navy" and the promise of a discriminating duty on goods imported in American ships, were either broken by the Democratic Congress or reversed by the executive fiat of Mr. Wilson when the Democratic party tried to fulfill the promises.

Mr. Wilson opposed the tariff commission, advocated four years ago for both the Republican and Progressive platforms, and today the Democratic platform proposes a tariff commission "to make impartial and thorough study of every economic fact which may throw light either upon our past or our future fiscal policy." This is a traditional Republican doctrine, and it directly contradicts every positive tariff declaration in every Democratic platform in twenty-four years.

Mr. Wilson denounced four years ago Mr. Roosevelt's proposal for a federal trade commission to supervise industrial corporations. But Mr. Wilson has since adopted the idea, and the new platform approves it.

The plank on Americanism, "summoning all men of whatever origin or creed who would count themselves Americans to join in making clear to all the world the unity and consequent power of America," is an example of Mr. Wilson's rhetoric and eloquence. The entire plank is admirable as political artistry, but it is not a program, and is meaningless.

The plank on Mexico is quite as befuddled as Mr. Wilson's policy. It affirms the Monroe Doctrine, which needs no reaffirmation. It asserts that it is the duty of a government to protect its citizens, declares that the Mexicans have "insolently invaded our soil, made war upon and murdered our people," and then praises Mr. Wilson for his "STUBBORN RESISTANCE TO EVERY DEMAND AND SUGGESTION TO INTERVENE IN MEXICO." Intervention, implying as it does military subjugation, is revolting to the people of the United States, the platform declares.

This is hypocrisy. Mr. Wilson did intervene in Mexico when he took Vera Cruz by force of arms and expelled one government from the capital of Mexico without substituting another, and without protecting other American lives or interests. He DID intervene in Mexico more than two years ago, "SUBJUGATING" the de facto government, and thereby making himself responsible for all that followed of bloodshed, robbery, outrages and chaos!

He has done everything that a President could do AGAINST the peace of Mexico and nothing for the protection of Americans.

The Democratic Convention's fear of uttering any bold, progressive doctrine is shown by the plank on Merchant Marine. Here it is less outspoken than President Wilson has been. It does not dare to support his government-owned merchant vessels. It merely indorses the "pending shipping bill and favors all such additional measures of constructive or remedial legislation as may be necessary to restore our flag to the seas." The plank has no policy, no ideas, no program. It has less even courage than Mr. Wilson, who has advocated a government-owned merchant marine.

The cause of this discord between the platform and the President is this: There was no man in the Democratic party four years ago a genuine Democratic shipping policy, one that has prevailed under Democratic Presidents for six years, the doctrine of preferential tariff laws on goods brought in American ships.

That was the law under Democratic Presidents for more than a half century before the Civil War. Under it the United States in the world. Finally the cost of our foreign commerce was carried under the American flag.

The last plank in the platform received and re-enacted that time-tested and proven Democratic law. But President Wilson set aside the law by executive order, because two foreign powers protested against any interference with THEIR monopoly of the sea.

The best plank in the platform relates to the internal waters. It can be commended throughout. So can the plank on labor, on post roads and the parcel post; upon child labor, and last, but not least, upon women's suffrage. Both are on BOTH PARTIES are now equally on record in favor of woman suffrage. The Democratic platform is better than the Republican platform, because more unserved in its commendation.

There is nothing in the Democratic platform that will appeal to the radicals, nothing that can afford the slightest pretext for the Progressive voters, now without a leader or a candidate, to support Mr. Wilson.

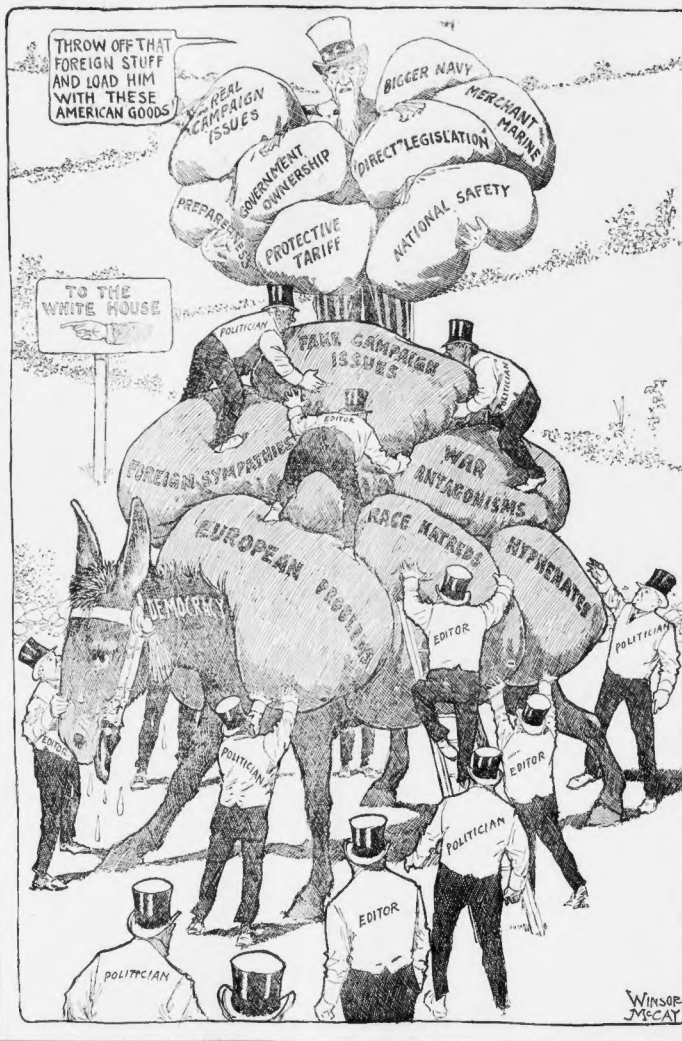
But platforms are not of any importance any more, UNLESS CANDIDATES, AFTER THEY ARE LIKE UP TO THEM.

Neither political platform of this year is progressive. Both are retrogressive. Both point with pride to the past.

The election will be decided by Mr. Wilson's record as President and by what the candidates do and say during the campaign.

GETTING OFF, WRONG AGAIN

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The Truth About the Opium Habit

By Woods Hutchinson, M. D.

THE opium habit has always been one of the fascinating horrors of medicine. The deadly charm which it holds for its victims, the dreamy and delicious joys which it is supposed to afford, the fearful penalties which it exacts, and the depths of degradation to which it plunges them, give it a tremendous appeal to popular imagination and curiosity.

And although our imagination is a divine gift, one of the highest powers which we possess, when powerfully excited and repeated, it can play us some very curious tricks. Seldom has it taken greater liberties with the actual facts than in the romantic and almost preposterous conceptions which we have of the so-called opium habit.

In the first place it is, strictly speaking, not a habit at all. In the sense of something that we do more and more easily by dint of practice and repetition, but a diseased craving for relief from acute discomfort, due to a poisoned or toxic condition of the cells of the body. In the second place, there is little or nothing of positive pleasure or even delicious delights about the opium habit in the case of most men. All that the vast majority of opium or morphine habitues get from even the lightest doses of their

deadly drug, is a mild and soothing, but almost purely negative, as a means of relief from intolerable discomfort and distress, which discomfort and distress are due to the poisonous after-effects of the dose he has already taken. This is what is actually and graphically termed, in medical parlance, the "vicious circle" of the opium habit.

Thirdly, so far from opium being a key which unlocks the gate of a short-lived seventh heaven, opium or morphine in ninety-five persons out of a hundred produces no dreams, or visions, or positively pleasurable sensations at all. Simply a feeling of unconsciousness, at first quickly passing to a state of unconsciousness, but which accompanies excessive fatigue when the eyelids can hardly be held open, depending to some extent on the dose, and if the dose has been large enough—death.

If the dose has been small, when the taker awakes it will usually be with a dry, sticky mouth, furred tongue, an aching head, and a nauseated stomach. All the so-called domestic symptoms, in fact, of the morning after—so-called three or four-fold, without even the memory of a period of exhilaration and exultation, or of any consolation him. In a word, a healthy and normal man or woman gets absolutely little pleasure out of opium—it only claims being its power to release from pain.

Last, but not least, instead of the devotees of opium, slaves of the pipe or of the needle, being hopelessly bound in an eternal slavery, whose fetters nothing but death will strike off, it is the optimistic and intelligent physicians who have had wide experience with opium, who estimate, that at least half and probably nearer two-thirds of those who are cured, and will remain free from any craving, afterwards, for long as they can be kept in a reasonable condition of health.

Dust

By Jane McLean

Soft and feathery settling on my books In powdery filaments of grayish brown. Piling your softness in forgotten nooks. Swirling in vapor all about the town. Dust from the phantom hands of ages past. Beyond the form and presence of today. And centuries from now the wind's breath, In some far land that I have never known. May to some other person speak of death. Out of the settling dust that is my own.

Wonders of Motion Illustrated by Speed of Huge Second Hand

Point of Indicator 960 Feet Long Would Travel More Than Mile a Minute—Why We Are Conscious of Moon's Motion When She Is Rising From or Skirting Horizon

By Garrett P. Serviss

HERE is a question that takes the mind away from battles and worries, and carries it into the pleasant folds of intellectual exercise. It offers at the same time a mental tonic and a relaxation. The less "practical" such questions are the more educational they often prove, provided that they lead to logical thinking.

"It is not possible to see the moon's motion while rising, particularly when it is full moon, by getting a line on some chimney or flagpole? I have watched this phenomenon again and again. The moon appears to me to be moving by its and starts similar to the minute hand on a clock, with an occasional up and down motion like the well-known scale after a slight disturbance. Many of our club members ridicule this statement, but I still assert its truth. But patience must be exercised, and the moon must be watched steadily for several minutes—W. H. M.

The perception of motion is a matter of relativity and of the sensibility of the optic nerve. In order that a motion may be "seen" it is necessary that the image of the moving object thrown by the lenses of the eye upon the retina shall change its place with sufficient speed to produce a sense of constant effort by the eye to keep the image properly centered.

If the motion is extremely slow, this sense is lost, and with it the impression of continual change of place. Manifestly, different eyes may possess different degrees of sensitiveness.

Moonrise Is Imaginary, Due to Observer Being Carried by Earth's Rotation

The apparent motion of the moon in rising is, like the sun's, due to the real motion of the observer, who is carried round by rotation of the earth in an opposite direction with an angular velocity of fifteen degrees an hour, or one degree in four minutes.

Notwithstanding the relatively small counter effect of its actual motion eastward in its orbit (which amounts to about thirteen degrees in twenty-four hours), we may take one degree in four minutes as a rough estimate of the moon's speed in its apparent motion westward.

Since the diameter of the moon is over half a degree, we may say that the moon moves over a space equal to its own diameter in about two minutes. Now, in order to judge whether the eye should be sensible of this as a continuous motion, let us compare it with certain moving objects with which everybody is familiar.

The hour hand of a clock or watch moves one degree in two minutes, and half a degree in one minute. Consequently its motion is twice as rapid as that of the moon. Two minutes hand moves one degree in ten seconds, a speed twenty-four times that of the moon. The second hand moves one degree in one-sixth of a second, or 1,440 times faster than the moon! These comparisons seem at first sight to negative the possibility

of seeing the moon move, but there are other circumstances to be taken into account. As I have said, the perception of motion is a matter of relativity, and motion can be magnified in a manner similar to that in which we magnify an object by increasing the visual angle, without really augmenting its size.

To See the Hour Hand Move Put Your Watch Under Magnifying Glass

For instance, if you put your watch under a microscope, you will very easily see the motion of the hour hand, while the minute hand will advance by short, rapid leaps, and the second hand will literally race across the field of view. A similar effect may be obtained by simply lengthening the hands of the watch or clock.

Thus, I find that the hour hand of my watch is 11 1/16ths of an inch long. Consequently the circle that its point describes is about 4.32 inches in circumference. It passes round this circle in 12 hours, or 720 minutes, so that its speed per minute is 6.4000ths of an inch. So slow a motion is imperceptible on the dial, but if the hand were lengthened to 8.4 feet, making the circle of the dial 69 feet, the speed, at the point of the hand, would be one inch per minute, which the eye could readily perceive.

Suppose the length of the hand to be increased to about 360 feet, giving a circle 5,650 feet in circumference; then the speed of the point of the hour hand would become 5.33 feet per minute.

Now, let us apply this to the apparent motion of the moon. We have seen that this motion is, roughly, one-half as fast as that of an hour hand. Therefore, the moon's motion, referred to a fixed surface 360 feet away, would be a little more than four feet per minute. Suppose you see the moon rising alongside a tall chimney 360 feet from your eye. Since you know the general dimensions of the chimney, the moon's motion, traversing four feet of the chimney's length in one minute, becomes evident, as it would not be if it were referred to a dial only one or two away. The "jerky" motion is due to a physiological source, while the undulation may be caused by unsteady atmospheric refraction.

Distance from the Centre of Motion Makes Difference in Speed

It is interesting to consider a little further the effect of distance from the centre of motion on the spatial speed of a revolving point. For instance, if the minute hand of a watch were 360 feet long its point would travel 100 feet in a minute, while a second hand of equal length would travel 100 feet a second, or more than a mile a minute, which is faster than all but a few of the fastest express trains.

You

By William F. Kirk

THE sky may be like blue and gold. When you walk forth today.

Like some sweet story often told, May rise the sun in a new day.

The day may bring some wondrous thing To one you never knew.

Some heart made gay will bless this day—What will it bring to you?

Some well-planned wife, some cheering smile, May thrill a soul in a great time's sake.

Or urge a climber who has slipped To scale the cliffs again.

Today! Today! Its moments stray As yester-moments flew.

Before its sun has slipped away What will it mean to you?

Some human heart will swell with love, Some heart with pity beat.

Some heart will take a great time's sake A wanderer from the street.

Some heart today will make glad things, From deep remorse and rue.

Let its owner to the heights, Where will your heart take you?